## VOLUME VII .-- NUMBER 1134.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASSINGTON. August 11.—Commodore Poore has been instructed to be vigilant to enforce strictly the laws of nations, to hold only official relations with the Spanish authorities, and to insist upon humanity and justice where the life and liberty of American citizens are involved. The Spanish executions at Santiago de Cubs were not satisfactorily explained to the Cabinet, and the Spanish gunboats will remain under seizure and all further action be ned to the next meeting of the Cabinet

It is stated, on the authority of W. P. Edwards, member of Congress from Georgia, that the negre Turner has been reinstated as postmaster at Macon.

Grant authorizes the publication of a conversation showing his affiliation with the Radical Republicans of Mississippi and Texas.

LATER .- In an interview with General Tarbell, secretary of the Republican Executive mittee of Mississippi, at the residence of Secretary Fish, in New York, on the 6th instant, General Grant remarked on the small number of Republicans engaged in the "National Republican party" in Mississippi, using the name of Judge Dent, and said that. in his judgment, the fact was in itself evidence that they could not be otherwise than used by the opposition. The President said his only desire was peace and unity, and he would do anything that was right to bring that about; but that these people cast suspicions upon their own motives by the fact that all their efforts seem to be aimed at dividing, not aiding the Republican party in their midst. If they were really in earnest they would not be so anxious about those with whom they acted. To sincere men it could not be difficult to tell who in the South were and had been the administration's friends. The sident stated that in his conversations with the gentlemen representing the new Republi-can party in Mississippi he had expressed himself much more emphatically against their than he had to General Tarbell. He said he fully endorsed General Ames' admin'stration, and that that officer would have to do much and more serious things than he had heard charged before he would subject himself The Assistant Treasurer has been directed

to withdraw legal tender tens from circulation. The President has not intimated either by tter nor in conversation, a desire that Judge Dent should wishdraw from the Mississippl canvass. Judge Dent will canvass the candidates, whether he or another heads the

THE MOBILE RIOT.

MOBILE, August 11 .- Mr. David P. Reed, a prominent citizen, was arrested upon the charge, made by the Radicals, of firing the first shot in the recent riot. A trial resulted in his honorable acquittal.

Monracoment, August 11.-A petition from the Radicals of Mobile has been received by the Governor, requesting him to place Mobile under military rule. A committee of the citisens arrived to day, and had an interview with the Governor, after which he declined to comply with the petition. THE FIRST BALE FROM GEORGIA.

Macon, August 11.—The first bale of the new

cotton crop was received here to-day. It was raised by Mr. P. W. Jones, of Baker County. and classes as New York middling. It will be

THE OHIO DEMOCE CY.

COLUMBUS, August 11. General Rosec having declined the nomination, the Demo cratic State Central Committee have non George H. Pendleton for Governor. Mr. Pen dieton accepts.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW Your, August 11 .- All of the bankers who pleaded guilty to the charge of usury have been, with the exception of two, who were sentenced to five and ten days' imprisonment, fined \$50 each. The recretary of State has instructed Uni-

ted States Marshal Barlow to deliver up the Spanish gunboats to the commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

HEAVY CIGAR SEIZURE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11 .- Forty-: hree thousand cigars were seized here te-day for non-payment of tax.

EUROPE.

NEW COTTON MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.-The Chamber Commerce has resolved to send a letter to the American chambers, deprecating the system of using an unnecessary amount of covering and bands of iron, too heavy for the purpose on the bales of cotton. It is also suggested that at the American ports the system of allowance for tare, which prevails in England,

PORTUGAL. LIBBOR, August 11.—The resignation of the entire Ministry is expected, because of the censure upon their acts by the Upper House.

THE NEW TEXTILE MATERIAL.

It is hardly time yet to predict that the new textile material, "Ramie," will supersede or in any degree be a substitute for cotton. It will take the place of linen, if of anything, for it is very high priced. Samples raised and prepared in Mexico sold in London at two shillings and six-pence per pound; and the specimens of prepared fibre and manufactured articles shown at the recent exhibition in Cincinnati, were pronounced to bear a close resemblance to linen, with a silky gloss which is not observable in lines. The plant is a native of Japan, and has been propagated by seed and by cuttings in Mexico. From Mexico it was brought to Louisiana two years ago, and has been introduced in Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi. The assumed advantages this plant has over cotton is its better fibre, its greater hardiness, and its comparative exemption from attacks by worms. But as yet, although there are reports of atches of twelve or fifteen acres of the plant this season in some parts of the South, ramie has been grown only experimentally, mainly in nurseries, and it will be some time before it ramie-fies generally throughout the cotton districts. Its resemblance to silk, rather than

cotton, or even huen, may make its general

introduction undesirable, since ramie may

bear the same relation to silk that chicory

the fibre largely now to adulterate their sec-

ond-rate suks.

to coffee. The Japanese are said to use

LIFE AMONG THE SHAKERS.

The Separation of the Sexes-Men Without Wives and Women Without Husbands- heir Remarkable Religious Ceremonies-The Shaker's Interior

A correspondent of the New York Sun gives an interesting account of a recent visit to the principal community of those peculiar people,

the Shakers:

A beautiful Sunday morning found your correspondent at Columbia Hall, the principal hotel in the picturesque village of New Lebanou, Columbia County, N. Y. The village is renowned chiefly as the home of the Shakers. I had never seen these strange people I had often heard of them as an honest, industrious, and thrifty people possessing many virtues, and strictly adharing to the tenets of their faith add I had long desired to visit their sittlement, view their farms and gardons, see them in their houses, and observe their form of religious worship. And now the opportuof religious worship. And now the opportu-nity presented itself.

nity presented itself.

It is well known that one of the fundamental principles of the Shakers' creed is a life of surict celibacy. They claim to be the people of whom Jesus said, "They neither marry nor argiven in marriage, but are as the augels of tool in Heaven." But to the public they profess not to condemn marriage as an institution of "the world," and to allow no "beheving" husband or wife to sentrate from an "uniform the state of the sentrate from an "uniform the sentrate fr ing" busband or wife to separate from an "un-beneving" wife or husband except legally or by

THE SEXES DWELLING APART.

The N-w York Lebanon Society of Shakers numbers about six hundred, and is the oldest, as well as the largest society of the order in this as well as the testilement is about two mines country. The settilement is about two mines from the village proper. Soon after entering the boundaries of the community, the buildings, dwellings, stores, church, barns, herb room, &c., come in view. On each side of the wide and even toad are large, restangular wooden houses, three or four stories high, lar wooden houses, three or four stories high, and uniform in size and appearance. These are the dwellings. A spicious hall runs through the centre of the building. The apartments of the brethren and sisters are neually at the opposite sides or ends of the house. From two to six live in a room; and neually at the two to six live in a room; and although the men and women of a community live thus contiguous, sleeping under the same roof and eating in the same dining room, they profess to have no social intercourse with each other beyond that of business or devotional exercise. They enter the building at opposite and all they sit at separate tables, ends of the hall; they sit at separate tables, and indulge in no conversation with each other, unless it be to express their merest wants, or when a superior gives directions of

instructs a subordinate. THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMUNITIES.

It is not generally known that each society of Shakers is constituted of several distinct families, which are self-supporting, and possess within themselves perfect organizations in both temporal and spiritual matters, regularly officered; comprising elders, deacons, caretakers, and others. The Society of New Lebsong embraces eight of these families. The different comm inities, or families, in each society number from thirty to one hundred and fifty members of both sexes, who generally occupy one large, unitary dwelling, in which, as they claim, the brethren and sisters live together in a spiritual order and social relation. It is not generally known that each society

THE PLACES OF WOESHIP.

Earh dwelling contains a large meeting-room sufficiently spacious to accommodate all the members of the family, and in this room they assemble several times a week for worship, and meetings in their private rooms, where from four o eight or ten of the brethren and sisters spend an hour or so sitting together in devo-tional conversation and singing. THE WORKSHOPS.

There are also in the settlement large buildings containing numerous workshops connected with each family, one for the men the other for the women. In these various branches of manufacture are carried on consisting of necessary articles for home consumption and for sale. They have all the mechanical trades necessary They have all the mechanical trades necessary to meet the immediate wants of a family, but are largely dependent upon the neighboring villages and cities for the improved implements which render modern agriculture suc easily.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE. Hitherto horticulture has been the leading business in most of the Shaker societies, but recently they are turning their attention considerably to agriculture. The society at New Lebanon owns about 6000 acres of land, a large share of which is tor fuel, timber and sheep, being very mountainous. The rest is devoted to agriculture and horticulture.

IN THE HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

As we drove up to the Shaker "meeting-house," a large rectangular, plain woodes building, with a convex roof, their singing reached our ears. They had already begun their devotional exercises, although it was not yet ten o'clock in the morning. We alighted in front of the church, and entered, our wives through the door on one side of the sanctuary, and we through another on the opposite side. Many visitors were in the house, and an usher gave us seats allotted to those who are not of the "persuasion." These seats are plain wooden benches, and differ from those used by the Shakers themselves in that they are supplied with a back.

When we entered the "meeting-house" we could hardly suppress a smile. Ranged in line As we drove up to the Shaker "meeting-

When we entered the "meeting-house" we could hardly suppress a smile. Banged in line across the room—one row behind another, acacross the room—one row behind another, according to height—the men on one side of the house, the women on the other, they stood in their quaint costumes, their faces cast down, their eyes on the floor. The men wore coats, pantaloons, and waistcoats of the same material, butternut-colored—coat of the ancient shadbelly pattern, with a standing collar reaching to the ear, waistcoat buttoned close to the belly pattern, with a standing collar reaching to the ear, waistoat buttoned close to the throat, with standing collar and continuations of the most liberal dimensions. About their necks each wore a white kerchief, containing at least a half yard of muslin.

The women were neatly attired in gowns of so ne light lead-colored material reaching to the feet, and guiltless of expansion by crino-

the feet, and guiltiess of expansion by ortho-line. Each wore, pinned over her shoulder and bosom, a white kerchief or small shawl. Each one, from the oldest wrinkled old woman to the youngest child, wore a close fitting white cap, not unlike a night-rap, over which we tied or pinned a thin white scart. This com-pleted the head ress. The hair of the women was cut short and inclosed in a small brown net. The hair of the men was cut close to the scalp over the forehead and temples, but allowed to grow long behind the ears. In some cases it fell in tangled, tufted locks upon the

We had been seated but a few moments when two of the sisters and brethren, acting as leaders, began in a slow, drawling, sing-song tone to chant one of their peculiar songs or hymns, the words of which we could not distinguish. All the worshippers at once joined in, moving All the worshippers at once joined in, moving their hands in an energetic manner up and down in unison with the music. Several songs were thus sung—the peculiar gesture of the open hand being one of the ceremonies of their service. After this ceremony, one of the leaders stepped from the front rank and taking a position on the floor midway between the separated sexes, spoke a few words of exhortation, admonishing the members of the society to live in harmony and cling fast to the tenets of their faith. When he had finished he quietty ook his place again in the ranks, and was ly look his place again in the ranks, and was followed by others in a similar strain.

During this time the worshippers stood immobile, with eyes fixed on the floor and hands clasped together in the most supple attitude of humility. Not once did one of them move or lift the eye to the right or left. In the intervals of their service you could have heard a pin fall in any part of the great hall of worship. But this was only the first part of the service. Suddenly, at a signal from one of the leaders, all faced to the left—with the precision of drilled soldiers—their backs to the spectators. Taking regular distance from each other, there was active preparation for the THE SHARES SHUPPLE DANCE. other, there was active preparation for the shuffl) dance, which is also a part of their devotional exercise. All entered into this dance with spirit, some of the brethren pulled off their coats and hung them on the pers around the walis of the hall; and I was told that on exceedingly hot days it is the custom of all the brethren to divest themselves of their coats and sometimes their waistouts also, on the

CHANTING FOR THE DANCERS.

A half dozen of the sisters and brethren, constituting a choir, next took their positions in front of the worshippers, and, fscing each other, began again one of their peculiar chants, hir den. NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

which could hardly be called a melody, gesticulating violently with their hands as before. This was the music for the dancing. All moved forward in a sort of shuffly step, some joining in the singing, and all gesticulating with their hands in unison with the singers. Moving forward a step or two, all faced about together and shuffled back to the position which they had compiled. This was continued without variation at least half an hour, and it was surprising as well as amusing to see with what zest and energy some of the older brethren and sisters entered into the exercise.

THE MARCH ABOUND THE SANCTUARY. Suddenly this ceremony also ceased at a sig-al from some one of the leaders, and all faced nal from some one of the leaders, and all faced again to the right in the same position as when we entered the house. After remaining in the same meditarive, immobile position before described, for some moments, they began preparation for another feature of the worship. All formed in column of fours, according to height, the men in one column and the women in another. Again the choir drawled out their doleful chants, and the column marched in step to the music around the building, the women in a reverse direction to that of the men. Many

the music around the building, the women in a reverse direction to that of the men. Many joined in chanting the music, and all kept time to the air in the peculiar emphatic gesture of the hands and arms as before. For haif an hour at least did they thus march around the hall, the choir forming a circle and occup, ing a stationary position in the centre of the floor, and at a signal all again assumed the position they had at first occupied, with the precision of solders.

THE END OF THE DANCE. Again they stood for a few moments as silent as so many statues. The plain, white pine benches, which were piled one upon the other about the sides of the hall, were then taken down and placed in position by the sisters and brethren respectively. Begularly and silently as clockwork this was done, without any con as clockwork this was done. Without any commot on whatever. The men took their seats first, and then noiselessly as so many ghosts, the women glided to their proper places and dropped on the benches. Both men and women took from their pockets their large cotton bandkerchiefs or napkins, which they spread on their knees, and on which they rested their bands.

THE PREACHING. The preacher of the community then stepped forward in front of the visitors, his oack to-ward the members of the society, and in a calm, impassione. I manner began his discourse, which was addressed entirely to the visitors. It was an artful logical argument in support of the Shaker creed; but although he spoke without notes, it was easy to see that the address had been carefully prepared for the occasi in. had been carefully prepared for the occasion. He studiously avoided reference to the dogma of the sect, and only alluded to those parts of their creed on which few persons would be inclined to take dasue. I was told, however, that frequently the preachers of the communi-ty openly and energetically proclaimed their doctrine as the only true faith, and character-

doctrine as the only true latth, and characterized all other orders as heathen. The remarks of the preacher coocluded the devotional exercises of the morning. One of the leaders arose, simply remarked, "The meeting is now dismissed," and then, without a word being spoken or a look of recognition with one another exchanged, the Shakers silently glided out of the hall the women through one door. out of the hall, the women through one door, and the men through another.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

-The Emperor of China is to be married this year. He is fourteen years old, and has been engaged a good while.

-Baron Von Beust continues to throw out hints which may mean that Prussis and Austria may have another tussle for supremacy. -The instruments of the observatory of Vesuvius indicate that a fresh internal disturb-

ance is commencing in the interior of the -A statue to Goothe, in Munich, will be uncovered on the 20th of August, the one hun-

dredth and twentieth anniversary of the great poet's birth. -The annexation of the Grand Duchy of Baden to Prussia is so obnoxious to the population, that since January last 1400 people have

emigrated to America and elsewhere. -A Dublin professor has lately analyzed the milk of the sow, and found that it contains fifty per cent. more nutriment than cow's milk, but it is not easy to get, sows not being very

susceptible to coaxing. -The Viceroy of Exppt is said to intend creating a foreign legion, to be recruited in

Europe, but principally in France. This corps will be in garrison at Suez and Ismalia, and its special mission will be to guard the canal and the isthmus. -The Duke de Chartres, who served as one of Mc Mellan's aide de-camp in this country is

writing a book called "The Battle Fields on the Banks of the Rhine." He attempts to prove that it would be impossible for France, in her present condition, to stand any chance of success in a war with Prussia. --At a recent ball given by the Earl of Elles mere, the Prince of Wales made himself a gen-

eral favorite by introducing the French and Italian fashion of requesting the pleasure of a dance from any one whom he happened to meet, whether he made her acquaintance or not. He danced indiscriminately with young and old, pretty and ugly.

-In British Eas, Indies the railway compa nies have lately begun to provide coffins for the passengers they kill, or who die on the trains. The coffice are kept at the stations along the lines of the several roads, ready for use at a moment's notice. This precaution has been rendered necessary by the intense heat of the climate, which accelerates decomposition, and by the frequency of fatal accidents.

-The first public marriage of a Hindoo widow is noted in India. The Bombay Gazette, of June 22, says: "A marriage of peculiar in terest to some sections of the Hindoo community was celebrated at the Gowalia house of the Ray Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, last Tuesday evening. The bridegroom was Mr. Pandurang Vepayek Karmarker, a teacher; the bride was Venu Bai, widowed sister of Mr. Waman Prabhaket, both of the Chitnawnn section of the Brahmin Paranipev caste, and, we are told, 'respectably born and situated'-and the ceremony derived its interest from the circomstance that it was the first public marriage of a Hindoo widow, and that it took place under the auspices of the Hindoo Widow Marriag : Association, and in the presence of numerous spectators, including several Euro-

peans." -An English steamer which arrived at Liverpool from Africa a short time since had on poard three giant chacmas or baboons, two crocodiles, several monkeys and other specimens of the natural history of the country. The baboons were very ferocious and possesses of great strength. For their safe custody, a strong den with iron bars was provided and placed near the forecastle, so that they could be constantly under the eye of the crew. All went well until the morning of the second day out, when a crash was heard, and in an instant the large chacma had wreached several bars off, and the next instant was on the forecastle, armed with the bars with which he had been confined. Here his majesty paused for a moment and in a dignified manner surveyed his captors. A rope having been got, a noose was formed and cast over his head, and he struggled hard to extricate himself, but without avail. He then attacked one of the seamen. whom he seized by the arm, and, notwithstanding that several of the men balabored him with verpons, the brute would not relinquish his hold until he had torn the fish from above the elbow to near the wrist, and had been rendered insensible, when he was carried back to

The Little "News" Ahead of all the Ponderous New York Dailies, the Herald not Excepted.

[From the New York Daily News, August 5.]

It is hardly necessary to inform reflecting persons hat the publication of the gross sum received by a newspaper office for subscriptions is not an infallible index of the circulation of the journal to which it has reference, unless accompanied by a publication of the wholesale price at which the paper is sold. The Herald, for instance, publishes a list of the gross receipts from subscriptions alone of all the journals in this city save one, putting down its own receipts for the last quarter of 1868 at \$188.95; of the first quarter of the present year at \$199.757, and of the second quarter, ending on June 30, at \$201,912, while in the same list it gives the receipts of the News from subscriptions for the last quarter [From the New York Daily News, August 5.] no the same list it gives the receipts of the News from subscriptions for the last quarter of 1888 at \$64.750; those for the first quarter of the present year at \$36.750; and those of the quarter ending on June 30, 1869, at \$69,-

of the present year at \$1.000.

These facts are correct, and we unite with the Herald in drawing public attention to them. We agree ith it that a table compiled from the returns of the Internal nevenus Department may be regarded as legal testimony of the facts therein stated; and we moreover agree with it in every other particular to which it refers in its comments yes erday on the pullished list allused to, except one, and that is its palpably self-denying assertion that "the Herald nearly doubles the circulation of any other daily journal." So far is the statement of the Herald from being correct, that we deem it a duty to tall its attention to the inexcusable fallacy of its computation. Instead of its having a circulation double that of any journal, the News during the quarters computed in the list referred to, not only more than doubled the circulation of the Herald, but during the same time increased its own circulation at a much greater ratio than marked the increase of the circulation of the Herald, as shown by the figures of the Internal revenue list, which we take occasion again to declare, in the words of the Herald, "may be regarded as legal testi-

of the circulation of the litternal assumed in the injures of the litternal revenue list, which we take occasion again to declare, in the words of the Herald, "may be regarded as legal testimony of the facts therein stated."

Had the proprietor of the Herald, who could not have been ignorant of the challenge resone months since put forth in regard to the circulation of the News-for it was published in the columns of that paper, and has not to this moment been ascepted—confined himself to the mere publication of the internal revenue list of the returns of newspaper subscriptions, we would have left the public to ascertain by a very simple rule of arithmetic that the News, which is sold wholesale at half a cent a copy, must outnumber more than two to one the circulation of the Herald, which is sold at wholesale at three cents a copy. But as it was sale at three cents a copy. But as it was deemed necessary to make a declaration which might deceive those who look only at the gross receipts of the various newspapers as indices of their comparative or culation, we have thought proper to expose it, and suggest that the pub-lic ascertain for themselves whether or not

lic ascertain for themselves whether or not our calculation of the comparative circulation of the daily News and daily Herald is correct. The point is arrived at very readily after setting out with the understanding that every copy of the News sells at the office at one half ceet a copy, and the Herald at three cents, and in many cases—perhaps one-sixth of the delition—at four cents, though we will give it the benefit of the latter. Had the wholesale price of the News, therefore been that at which the Herald sells, its receipts for the first quarter included in the list would have amounted to \$83 Kio instead of \$64.759, while the receipts meluded in the list would have amounted to \$383,500 instead of \$64,759, while the receipts of the Herald from its saies at half a cent a copy, the wholesale price of the News, would have fallen to the comparatively insignificant sum of \$31,399 17, in place of \$188,393, and so in like proportion with the receipts of the two papers during the other two quarters, the returns of which are comprehended in the internal revenue list. Dividing the Herald's returns by six, and multiplying the news returns

ternal revenue list. Dividing the news returns by six, and multiplying the news returns by the same figure, is the simple method by which the transmutation is accomplished. In order to give the Heraid, or any other journal which it may concern, an opportunity of testing this question effectually, we append the challenge we some time since published, with the hope that it may this time be accepted:

OFFICE OF THE EVENING NEWS. April 2, 1869.—Believing that the New York Evening News has the largest circulation of any daily paper—morning or evening—published in the United States, I make the following proposi-

daily more copies than the New York Herald. Second. That the Evening News circulates more copies than twice the combined circulation of all the other evening papers published

in this city.

Third. That the Evening News has a larger

Third. Inst the Evening New has a larger circulation than any other daily paper published in the United States.

I agree to give \$1000 to any charitable institution of this city, if either of the above propositions is proved to be incorrect; \$2000 if two of them are proved to be incorrect; and eson if the three should prove to be incorrect provided the proprietors of the newspaper accepting the challenge agree to forfeit the sam mounts in case the above statements are d

amounts in case the above statements are de-cided in favor of the Evening News. Each party to select the proprietor of some first-class newspaper, and if the two should not agree, they to select a third.

BENJAMIN WOOD.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

On Tuesday morning last, 21 instant, the dwelling house of Mr. W. A. Milling, near Buckhead, in Fairand District, together with the store occupied by Mr. Smiley, adjoining the same, and two hundred bushels of wheat, was entirely consumed by fire. The fire was Bret discovered in the storeroom first discovered in the Storeroom consected with the store, but not before the fames had communicated with the main building. The inmates of the house barely escaped with their lives. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Horry.

A base ball club has been formed in Conway A base ball club his been formed in Colway-boro, with the following officers: T. G. Bur-roughs, President; E. 1. Lewis, Vice-Presi-dent; J. A. Mayo. Treasurer; J. W. Sessions, Secretary; C. L. Johnson, L. B. Smith, H. D. Hemingway, Board of Directors.

Hemingway, Board of Directors.

The Horry News says: "A few citizens of the county met on Monday afternoon, in obcdience to a call to form an Agricultural Society. F. I. Sossions was called to the chair and C. P. Boiton appointed secretary. After somi discussion on the modes of forming such societies, a resolution to this effect was adopted, that the chairman appoint one citizen of each towaship in the county to constitute a committee, whose duty it shall be to propose a constitution and by laws for the society and to make nominations for the office of said society, this committee to make their report at the next committee to make their report at the next meeting, to be held in the courthouse in Con-wayooro', on sale-day in September, at 10 A. M.; second that the citizens generally be re-spectfully requested to attend said meeting."

THE KEROSENE MURDERS. -The New York Times says: "Iwo persons have been burned to death within the week in this city by the use of the inflammable stoff sold as kerosene: several fires have also been produced in th same time by the same cause, which, happily, did not involve the loss of life, but did occasion did not involve the loss of life, but did occasion the destruction of a large amount of property. The board of health being cothed with plenary power in this matter, we can see no reason why this dangerous enemy should not be promptly and utterly exterminated. It is shameful that we are cilled up in almost every day in reporting current news to add new names to the list of the victims of kerosene and gasoline, or to swell the grand total of the property destroyed."

EMIGRATION TO GEORGIA.-Georgia is holding out inducements to immigrants, especially to Germans, and the "First German Immigration and Manufacturing Company" has just been established with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. The in ertion is to settle a colony in the pine regions of the Stale, to invest the capital in land and ma-chinery, and to manufacture tar, ship pitch, "beer pitch" and turpentine from pine, and py-roligneous acid and tannin from sak. No shalebolder can own more than twenty-five shares, as the design is to make the company co-operative, and to identify every laborer with it. The success of this company will lead to the establishment of others on the same or a similar plan.

THE RAGGED REBELS OF THE

A Just Tribute From a Poe. The following from the address of Governo Chamberlin, at the late reunion of the Army of

the Potomac, in New York, is both true and just to those "who fought nobly and well." Alluding to the 'ragged rebels" who stood at Manassas, at Chancellorsville and Petersburg, the Governor savs :

the Governor says:

That Army of Northern Virginia! Who can help looking back upon them now with feelings half-fraternal? Ragged and reckless, yet careful to keep their bayonets bright and lines of battle well dressed; reduced to dire extremities sometimes, yet always already for a fight; rough and rude, yet knowing well how to make a field illustrious.

Who can forget them—the brave, bronzed faces that looked at us for four years across

Who can forcet them—the brave, bronzed faces that looked at us for four years across the fisming pit—men with whom in a hundred flerce grapples we fought with remorseless desperation and all the terrible energy of death, till on the one side and the other a quarter of a million fell, and yet we never hated except that they struck at the old flag

A STRANGE POISON.

The Plant by which the Empress Car lotta Became Insanc-General Lesca also Poisoned.

By telegraphic dispatches it appears that General Lesca has been poisoned. It is uncertain whether the deed was perpetrated by some one of the insurgents or by some Spaniard who feared that Lescs was using too much clemency toward the Cuban forces. Certain it is that Lesca has been poisoned, and that his mind has become sadly injured. The probability is that he will live, but become ins The decoction by which he has been thrown in this sad plight, it is certain, was the same by which the interesting widow of the unfortunate Maximilian was thrown from the domain of reason into the depths of lunsey. To us this unfortunate widow has always appeared like Shakespeare's Ophelia, who; with darkoned mind, strewed flowers on the stream.

This poison, which maddens without bring-ing death to its victim, is derived from an herb which grows in Cuba, South America and herb which grows in Cuba, South America and a few places in Mexico. The plant is one of the most wonderful of nature's productions. It resembles the century plant in many of its features. Like the century plant, it is a member of the cactus family; still further, it blooms once in many years and at regular intervals. The bud is large, and resembles that of the horse-chestnut in the peculiar gluten surrounding it. From this the natives derive the poison. The flower is of a gigantic size, and cuntains a purple centre, surrounded by blue and white

a purple centre, surrounded by blue and white circles. The perfume is delicious, but deadly, and the natives shun approach as the sailors of the old songs of the sirens. To inhale is sweet, but to remain is death. The sorcerers, or medicine men, take the buds of this singular plant, and, first rossting, place them in a pot with sweet oil over a fire, and dance around pot with sweet of over a nre, and dance around with strange ceremonics till the oil and juice of the herb mingle, when they cases their strange incantations and pour the decoction, then resembling honey, into shallow plates, from which, after the lapse of a few days, it is again taken and kept in miniature jars.
The pois n, when taken in sufficient quanti-

The pois n, when taken in sufficient quantity, first places the brain in a delightful delirium, resembling that produced by tusel oil; this is succeeded, in a few days, by an uncontrollable apath. which at last culminates in insanity, in which the patient is at times strangely rational, then wildly insane, and again rational, but greatly exhibarated. This poison is not destroyed by being migled in victuals before being subjected to heat, but its immediate effects are somewhat deadened. They are sure to appear, however, in the lapse of time. This is the manner in which the poison is generally administered. which the poison is generally administered.

When the victim is of no great influence, and it is improbable that he can turn upon his poisoner, the decoction is administered in A NEWSPAPER CHALLENGE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING News. April 2, 1869.—Believing that the New York Evening News has the largest circulation of any daily happer—morning or evening—published in the Juited States, I make the following propositions:

First. That the Evening News circulates taily more copies than the New York Herald.

Sally more copies than the New York Herald. anbiect. General Lesca has been poin the same herb, and is new subject to the same freaks of insanity as the Empress Carlotta.

VANDERBILT AND GARRISON.

Queer Story-Did Commodore Garrison try to Shoot Commogore Vander-

Here is a new story about the great "Rail-

oad King" of New York :

There is in New York a steamboat man by the name of Garrison. When Vanderbilt began running his steamers to Ban Francisco, he enrunning his steamers to San Francisco, he engaged Garrisco at ten thousand a year to attend to his business at San Francisco. The contract was for ten thousand a year for ten years, and was in writing. A little time after the Commodore sold out his interest to the Pacific Mail Company, and Garrison was left to himself. The latter threatened and finally sued Vanderbill, but to no eff ct. At length, being weary of Vanderbilt's delays, and being a mar, tamons for his Herreliean powers, he callbeing weary of Vanderbilt's delays, and being a man famous for his Herculeau powers, he called upon the Commodore at his little office in Fourth street, near Broadway. Oa entering he turned the key and placed it in his pocket. Turning to Vanderbilt, he said: "Commodore, you are at my mercy. You or I will never leave this office till you have settled with me." Upon this he drew out an imposing looking re-volver and eat down opposite the Commodore. Vanderbilt is not easily terrified. Address-

vanderbit is not easily terrined. Autresting Garrison, he said: "Captain, keep cool; you are joking. Even if I wished I could not pay your demands here at this time."

Garrison was undaunted by this, but exclaimed: "Commodore, it is useless for you to talk so. This account must be settled. You or I will be dead, but I will not leave this office till you have neid me."

I will be dead, but I will not leave this omes tall you have paid me."
"How can I?" said Vanderbilt, now beginning to feel the discomfort of his position.
"Well," said Garrison, 'in that safe there you have enough to pay me. This account must be settled, or you or I die, that is all."
The Commodore looked sternly at Garrison for a moment, then turned to his safe, drew out some stocks and bonds, and said: "Garrison was rear gram. Here are stocks and son, you are game. Here are stocks and bonds. Take your dues, and leave." Garrison selected one hundred thousand dollars of the precious certificates, pocketed them, and walked off. Ever since that time he

dollars of the precious cert heates, posseted them, and walked off. Ever since that time he and Vanderbilt have been good friends. Gar-rison is still here among New York shipping men, many of whom have known him in even more serious roles than this we have described. COTTON MILLS AT THE SOUTH. - The recent exhibition of textile fabrics in Cincinnati shows that the South is largely extending its cotton manufactories. A cording to the latest reports, Georgia has forty-seven ection mills; South Carolina forty; Missouri twenty-seven; Ali-bama eleven; Tennessee forty; and there are also many mills in North Carolina and South

anso many mins in North Carolina and South Carolina. The product generally is floo shirt-ings and sheetings, and the specimens exhib-ited at Cincinnati compared favorably with the goods from the New England manufactories. NOTICE -TO LOT OWNERS ON SUL IVAN'S ISLAND .- By virtue of an ordinance, rat fied in Town Council the first day of August, 1821 all owners of lots are hereby notified and required to attend at Meultrieville, in person, or to send an able-bod ed hand, to wirk on the streets and high-Ways, on Monday, August 16th, and for five success sive days thereafter, with provisions, and such hoes spades and wheelbarrows as may be necessary.

All penalties will be rigidly enforced against delinquents, as well as against those in default for the For the convenience of those wishing to commute their labor, as well as th se in default for previous labor, the Intendant will be in Charleston on Tues DAY and SATURDAY, 10th and 14th instant, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, at the Law Office of T

B. Krns, No 51 Broad-street. JNO. M. TOUHEY. Moultrieville, August 9, 186. Intendant. Married.

MAULD IN.—SMITH.—On July 20, at the residence of the bride's father near Greenville, S. C., by Rev. WM. D. IHOMAS, Mr. B. O MAULDIN, of Greenville, to wiss EMMA JULIS, daughter of Mr. IHON P. SMITH, formerly of Charleston. No cards.

## Special Molices.

NOTICE .- NO BILLS FOR OR sgainst Vacht ELEANOR will be paid unless contracted by my order. A. A. GOLDSMIIH, August 12 - thimo --

NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS HAVING mands against the estate of Captain JOHN FER-GU ON, late of Charleston, decessed, will present he same, properly attested to Mesers Baows MIRELL, Attorneys-at-Law, and those indebted will make payment to either of the undersigned.

WM. P HOLMES, Qualified Executors. NOTICE .- MY SON, THOMAS. M.

HANOREL, Jr., is authorized to act as my Attorney.

August 10 8\* JOHN HANCKEL. August 10 DANIEL RAVENEL, PRESIDENT, AND OTHERS, DIRECT' RS VS. THE PLANTERS

AND MECHANICS' BANK AND OTHERS, CLAIM-ANTS THEREON—IN EQUITY.—THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, JULY 21, 1869.—The President and pirectors of this Bank, in obedience to the decree in the above cause, made by his Honor Judge CAR-PENTEB, on the 16th July instant, do hereby call upon the Stockholders to attend a meeting at the Bank, on Thursday, the 12th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon to consider and take such action as they may choose upon the report which is to be laid

before them.

The Stockholders are also notified that if they fall to organia: a meeting, the duty will then devolve upon the Board of Directors to determine whether to win ! up the said Bank or to apply to the Gover-Act of the Legislature of the 12th March, 1869, entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this State to renew business or to place them in liquidation. W. E. HASKELL, Cashier.

FORM OF PROXY. CHARLESTON, S. C., -

- for me and I hereby appoint in my name, to vote on the Shares I hold in the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina, at the meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on the 12th day of August, 1869, and at all subsequent meetings of the Stockholders of said Bank, until revoca-

I'HE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE OHEAPEST .- THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 14) EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a ew and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at

PRINTING of every description. Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

CHARLESTON BOARD OF TRADE. The Charleston Board of Traile OFFERS A PRE-MIUM OF TWO HUNDRED AND FITTY DOLLARS LABS (\$250) for the best "Treatise, with Statistics upon the past and present Trade of Charleston, the advantages to the Southeastern States of making Charleston their emporium and centre of exchange and the messures which should be adopted for se-

curing to Charleston this position." The Treatise must be without signature, but lesignated by some motto or sentence, accompanied by a scaled envelope, containing within the motto or sentence which designates the Treatise, together with the name of the author. The Treatise must be handed to the Secretary of the Board of Trade on or before the first day of November, 1869, and every ompetitor must engage to acquiesce cheerfully in the award of the Committee. The examination o the Treatise and the awarding of the Prize will be confided to a Committee of gentleman selected solely for their ability and impartiality.

By order of the Board. H. COBIA, President. H. BAER, Secretary.

Charleston, July 28, 1869. ws6 July 28 FROM THE ARMY HOSPITAL, THE humble abode of the poor-from the office and the scred desk, from the mountain-too, distant valley and far-off islands of the ocean-from every noo and corner of the civilized werid, is pouring evidence of the asionishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BIITERS. Thousands upon thous ands of letters like the following may be seen at our

. . . I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months, speechless and pearly dead. At Alton, IlL, they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. Three bottles have made me a well man.

Magnolia Waren.—Superior to the best imported Berman Cologne, and sold at half the price.

August 10 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS mlandid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only rue and perfect Dye; harmless, rehable, instanta neous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brown Sold ty all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. - Bondstreet. New York lyr

MARENGO .- FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIC, FEVER PREVENTIVE .- This valtable preparation has been in private use for many years, and through the persua-ion of triends, who have u ed it with the most beneficial results, the proprietor has been induced to offer it to the pubie It is warranted to cure CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, removing the cause and entirely eradicating its effects from the system. It will PURIFY THE BLOOD, strengthen the digestive organs, induce an appetite, and restore the patient to perfect health. It is a purely VEGETABLE preparation, and so harmless that children of all ages may take it with safety. As a tonic MARENGO has no superior, and for debility arising from the effects of fever, or from other cause, is invaluable. A few dozes is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous sufferer of its virtue and worth. All who try one bottle of MARENGO will be so much pleased with its effect, that they will readily endorse it. NO HUMBUG. For evidence of its effi cacy and value, refer to MARINGO circulars, which contain certificates of well known and respectable

MARENGO is a genuine Southern preparation, the proprietor and manufacturer being a native and resident of Charleston, and it is fully guaranteed to give complete and universal ratistaction.

NO HUMBUG. TRY IT. For sale by all Druggists, and by DOWIE MOISE, corner Meeting and Hasel streets; GOOD. RICH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, Druggist, Agent of Proprietor, corner of King and John streets, Charleston, d. C.

"FRESH AS A MAIDEN'S BLUSH"-Is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this. The MAGNOLIA BALM changes the rustic Coun-

try Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing. Redness, Sunburn. Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all

effects of the Summer Sun disappear when it is used, and a genial, cultivateu, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bioom of Youth. Beauty is possi ole to all who will invest seventy-five cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the MAGNO-LIA BALM.

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress the mwflmo July 26 May 22 SBIDDIEM.

EXCURSIONS TO ALL POINTS OF IN-TEREST ABOUND THE HARBOR. TEREST ABOUT THE HANDE WILL NOW REFUME her trips to all points in the harbor.
Apply to
A. A. GOLDMITH.
At M. Goldsmith & Non's,
Vendue Range.

August 10 EXCURSIONS: EXCURSIONS! THE FINE FAST SAILING YAUGH.

ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the south, is now ready and prepared to make require trips, thus affirding an opportuation as who have wish to visit points of interest in our beautiful trips.

For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wherf, June 21

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PASSAGE \$20. SARAGOSSA, Captain C. BYDER, having elegant and spacious secommods ions for passeugers, will eare Vanderborst's when on Wednesdar, Abrust 18th. 1969, at — o'clock.

August 12

AUGUST A

BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CAPEANY.

THE STEAM-HIP SEA GUIL,
Captain N. P. LUTTON, will sall for
Balt more on Frinax. 13: hof August,
at halp set 10 o'clock A. M., from
Pier No. 1, Union Wharves.
Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of
Freight to BOY-TON, PHILADFLPHIA WIL. INGTON, DEL., WASHINGTON CITY, and the NOBTE-

For Freight or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

August 10 KW YURK AND CHARLESTOR STEAMSHIP LINE.

FUR NEW YORK. CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

THE FPLENDID SIDE-WHERL STRAMSHIP MANHATTAN WOOD-HULL. Commander, will seff from adger's bouth Wharf on Saturday. 14th August, at 11 o'clock A. M.

AT An extre charge of \$5 made for Tickets pur chased on board after sailing. No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer

leaves.

AT Through Bills Lating given for Gotton to Boston and Providence, B. I.

AT I brough Bills of Lading given to Liverpool.

AT Marine Insurance by this line if per cent.

The Steamers of this line are first class in every respect, and their Tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES ADGER & CO. Agents,
Corner Adger's What's and East Bay (Up-stairs.)
For The CH4MPION will follow on SATURDAY,
the 21st August, at 8 o'clock, P. M. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

TEROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

STEAMFIRS OF THE ABOY ins leave Pier No. 42, North Biver, foot of Canal-street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon, of the lat, 11th and 21st of every month (except when these dates fall en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding). Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Passma with steamers for South Pacific and Central America's ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzazillo. Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand. Steamship JPAAN leaves San Francisco for Chin

and Japan September 4, 1859.

No Cattfornia steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall. direct from New York to Aspinwall.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the OOMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what foot of Canal-street, North Biver, New York.
March 12

1yr
F. R. SABY, Agent.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. MOUNT PLEASANT AND SULLIVAN'S IS-LAND FERRY. ON A'D AFFER THURSDAY, AU-

MOUNT PLEASANT. Leave City at 6% and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. Leave Mount Pleasant at 8 and 11% A. M.; 5% and 6% P. M. SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

Leave City at 6% and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Leave Sullivan's Island at 7% and 11 A. M.; 5 and
6% P. M.

APN. B.—All freight must be paid on the what.
Shippers are particularly requested to send duplicate receipts.

August 12

FOR EDISTO,

BOCKVILLE, ENTERPRISE AND WAY LAND THE STEAMER ST. HELENA Capinin H. D. PLLIOTT, will receive freigns "HIS DAY, 12th Inst, and leave To-Monzow Monying, at 9 o'clock, and Edisto on FATURDAY

MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board or to
JOHN B. MURRAY, Agent,
Market Wharf.

No Freight received after sunset.

The steamer will leave again on FRIDAY, August
20th, at 4 o'clock A. M., and Edito: ATUEDAY,
at 4 o'clock A. M. 1. Afficust 12

Special Motices.

AT A LIFE-SAVING SEFORMATION .- A radical change has been introduced in the practic of medicine. Physicians have ceased to torture and prostrate their patients. Instead of pulling down, they build up; instead of assaulting Nature, they assist her. Cupping, leeching, blistering, venesec tion, calomel, autimony, stupifying narcotics, and rasping purgatives, once the invorite resources of the faculty, are now rarely resorted to even by the most dogmati: members of the profession. The old creed was that disease was something which must be expelled by violent artificial means, irrespective of the wear and tear of the vital organization in the process. The new creed recognizes the improvement of the general health as essential to the cure of all local atlments. Hence it is that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most potent vegetable tenic that pharmacy has ever brought to the assistance of nature in her struggles with disease, has been cordially approved by practitioners of the modern school. It is pleasant to reflect that reason and philosophy have at last been victorious over the errors of the past, and that thousands, and tens of thou-saids, of human beings are alive and well today, who would indubitably be mouldering in their graves, had they been subjected to the pains and penalties which were deemed orthodox and indis-

Preventive medication was scarcely thought of then; but now it is considered of per mount importance, and the celebrity of the standard invigorant, alterative and restorative of the age, a title which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have fairly earned by their long career of success,) is mainly due to its efficiency as a protective pregaration.

A course of the Bitters is urgently recommended at this season of the year, as a sate and certain antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhoes, dysentery and other 6 August 7 DAC

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE .LOOD, beautifies the Complexion, cures Chronic Liver Complaints, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver, K dneys or Bladder. It is the most powerful ALTERNATIVE COMBINATION known in medicine, and has gained and maintains an unrivalled reputation. It also possesses great Tonic and Diuretic properties, and is therefore valuable wherever an Alterstive, Tonic or Diuretic remedy is indicated. By the use of this medicine all Scrofulous Humors, or other bad taints will be entirely driven out of the system, the blood and the secretions will be purified, and the entire systen restored to a healthy

For sale by GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Importers of Drugs and Chemicals, Charleston, S. C.

condition, and hence all those diseases dependent

upon an impure state of the bloot, WILL BE PRE-

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .- ON THE Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD AS-BOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.